

A Brundusium and Caesar followed.  
Pompey escaped to Greece and in 3 mos,  
Caesar was master of Italy. In the battle  
of PHARSALIA, in 48 B.C. Pompey was  
defeated and fled to Egypt, where he  
was murdered. Caesar was made dictator  
for one year, Consul for 5 yrs and Tribune  
for life. He went to Egypt; assisted Cleopatra  
successfully in the Alexandrine War;  
overthrew PHANNACES, son of

48BC 1912 Dates J-BK  
100 - 44BC GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR ①

A Roman General, statesman, and writer. One  
of the most remarkable men of all time.  
He left Rome in 81 B.C. through fear of SULLA, but  
returned on his death in 78 B.C. After some study,  
he joined Pompey. He held several minor offices  
in succession and with growing popularity.  
In 60 B.C. He was elected Consul and succeeded  
in bringing together Pompey, and Crassus  
and formed with them the first

triumviro in 60 B.C. In 58 B.C. he went to the provinces of Gaul, which the Senate gave him, and for 9 years conducted those brilliant campaigns upon so much of his fame rests. He conquered the HELVETI; the Germans under AKIORISTUS, in 58 B.C.; the Belgae in 57 B.C.; and the Veneti in 56 B.C. In 55 B.C. Caesar went to the East, where he was slain in 53 B.C.; Pompey went to Spain; and Caesar's control of his provinces was extended for 5 years. He defeated

Vercingetorix at Alesia in 52 B.C. and in 51 B.C. he reduced the whole of Aquitani. Pompey had returned from Spain and grew jealous of Caesar's fame, and induced the Senate to order Caesar to lay down his command. Caesar refused unless Pompey did likewise. The Senate would make no conditions and Caesar marched his army across the RUBICON river into Italy (49 B.C.) defying the Senate. Pompey fled

Caesar

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MITRIDATES; thank to Africa and defeated Scipio and Cato in the Battle of THAPSUS (46 BC). In 46 BC he revised the calendar. In 45 BC he defeated Crassus and Sertorius; sons of Pompey in the Battle of MUNDA. He was made dictator for life and prefect for life and Consul for 10 years.. He entered upon vast designs for

improvement of Rome, but was  
assassinated in the Ides (15th) of  
March 44 B.C. by conspirators led  
by Brutus, Cassius, and others  
who were fearful of his growing  
power and that he might  
be made King